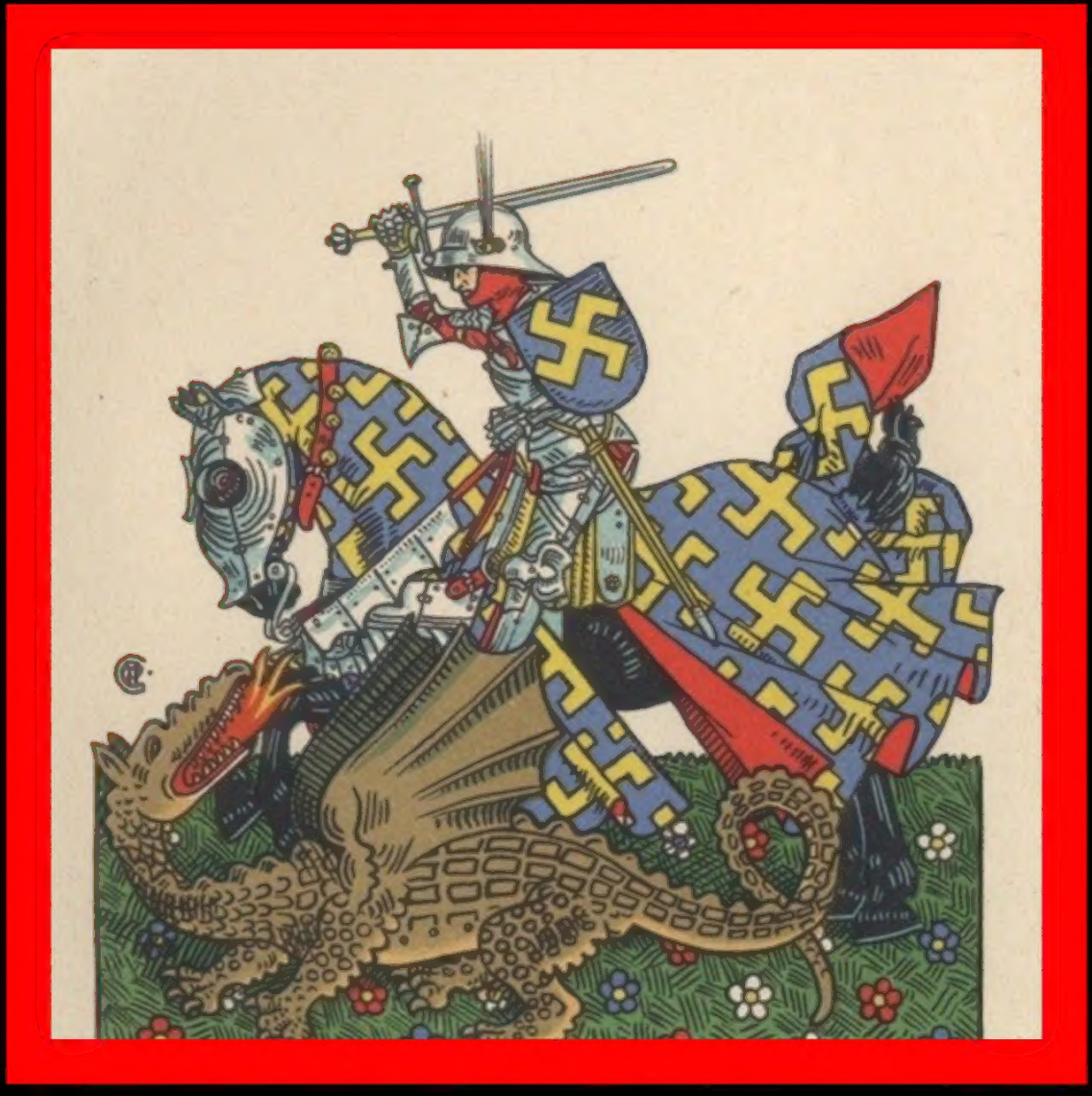
Germanic Crosses and Knight's Marches

Andkon's Reich



Writings of National Socialism

Introduction

Knighthood is the German man's best moral judgment, he is in charge of earthly affairs, he is in charge to make his Folk strong and god loving, he is in charge to defend those who cannot defend themselves. His folk who wishes peace and community, he is in charge to defend those, the fighter of German peace and German existence. The hooked cross on his cloak, shield and the garment of his horse symbolizes an oath above all other oaths, an oath of God, an oath to heaven that promises to uphold and defend the existence of the Germanic people's. Only knighthood can achieve this oath, only a knight such as that of the Teutonic order could undertake and accomplish such an oath, beneath his cloak and shield lay a heart of steel for his enemies and a melting heart for his wife and children. Ideally he would like to go home and see them again. He would also die to make sure..

..that they have a home in the first place but if the knight is slain, the knight does not fear to be slain because he knows he has earned his place in God's kingdom. He smiles as his eyes become white, as his fists become unclutched and as his blood spills on the field. He will die a happy man, for his children and wife lived to see another day. He didn't live in a time where his chivalry was shunned, he didn't live with contempt of his woman or his child. He loved them with all his heart could give, so much so that the German Knight will take any stab from a sword, any slash from a knife and any hack from an axe.

While he is being mutilated with such weapons, the pain does not overcome the long wait to heaven's gate. While his wife will cry and his children will wail, he will smile because his duty is fulfilled, his honor is restored, his loyalty to his king and his nation is proven, therefore he will never be slain.

My Honor is My Loyalty

An ancient oath to the Knight's of Germany, distorted to be only an oath of the National Socialists. The meaning of the phrase targets the Germanic soul. It intends to combine the lust for defense and the desire for victory. Nothing is more important to the Germanic man than Loyalty. Betrayal is the German's worst enemy, betrayal signifies lies, treachery, distortion and exploitation. When the German is betrayed, it is a symbolic catastrophe. It's as if the devil himself walked into communion and struck the alter with fire. There are many traitors to the Saxon. One traitor is the Jews, another traitor could be the Slovaks or Czechs, another could be the Bohemians or the Bavarians. All German tribes long before the unification showed on numerous occasions disloyalty to each other. Only under the threat of greater extermination did they unite as one.

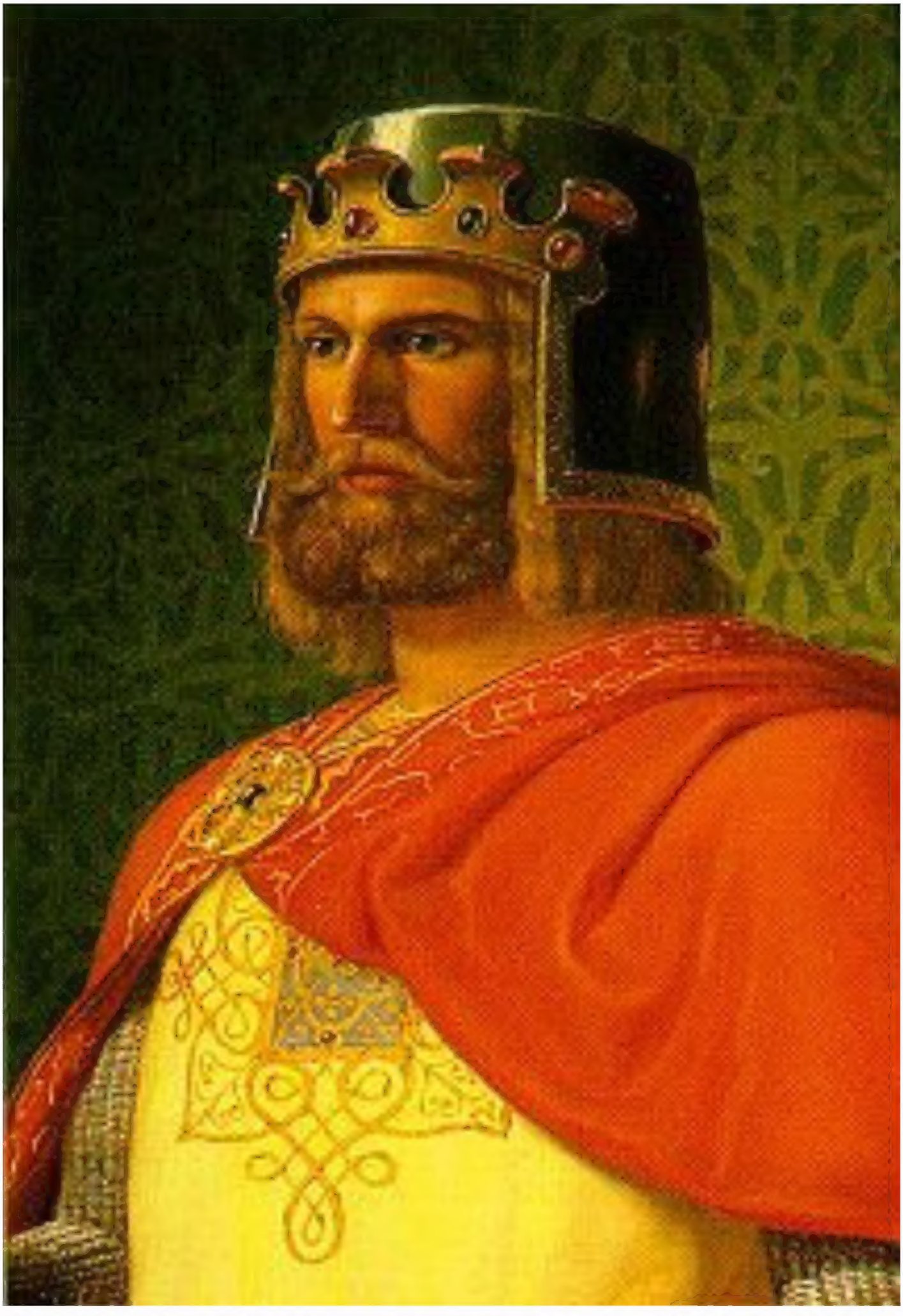
Loyalty is a virtue of Knighthood. Knight's are expected to be loyal to Jesus Christ and his father and his local communities along with his entire country. He is expected to focus only on their existence. Everything else besides the existence of the German people and loyalty to the Almighty is pointless in the Germanic eyes. Knights cannot smile, Knights cannot slack off nor disobey orders, such would mean a dishonorable discharge from knighthood and likely: excommunication.

Henry the Fowler: Duke of Saxony and King of East Francia is the father of German knighthood. He enjoyed complete authority in Saxony and nominal sovereignty in Franconia but Swabia and Bavaria did not accord him any status. Henry resorted to use of force to make Duke of Swabia, Burchard submit to his authority successfully. He later allowed him to exercise control over civil administration of his duchy. In 921, after undergoing two

military campaigns, Henry was successful in making Duke of Bavaria, Arnulf submit to his authority and drop his claim to the German Throne. He allowed Arnulf as well to exercise control over his duchy, nonetheless.

He then went on a campaign to extend the borders of his kingdom. In 925, Henry defeated Giselbert, King of Lotharingia and invaded his territory which had become independent of Germany in 910. He later married his daughter Gerberga to Giselbert. Henry faced several crises during his reign and none was bigger than the 924 invasion of Germany by Hungarian warriors known as Magyars. He rightly decided to pay Magyars a tribute and reached a truce with them according to which Magyars agreed to a nine year cessation of hostilities against Germany.

Henry the Fowler had similar status to the creator of the Germanic Tribes: Charlemagne.



Henry the Fowler portrait, date unknown

Loyalty is the extensive blood pact between one German and another German, no matter the tribe or sex they come from. A German man can have loyalty to a German woman, vise versa. A Bavarian can have loyalty to a Saxon, vise versa.

The Fall of The Roman Empire was more of an influence on German disloyalty than any other problem the Germans have ever faced. Not even the second world war would compare to the dishonor Germans received after Rome's fall. Wave after wave of Germanic barbarian tribes swept through the Roman Empire. Groups such as the Visigoths, Vandals, Angles, Saxons, Franks, Ostrogoths, and Lombards took turns ravaging the Empire, eventually carving out areas in which to settle down. The Visigoths already Christianized with semi pagan myths left over only to die out. These German tribes were constantly betrayed by the Roman Empire.

Disloyalty was the reason that the Barbarians sacked the Roman Empire. Roman aristocrats would constantly violate treaties with the Germanic Tribes such as the Visigoths. Roman legions would take over huge amounts of land and turn the once German land into large acres of farmland owned by aristocratic governors, philosophers, politicians and generals. The Roman aristocracy. The virgin farmland which the Germans used conservatively was being scorched and destroyed by Roman soldiers. The wheat was carried off to Rome where the citizens could enjoy it along with the circuses. Vegetables and plants and fruits were stolen from German lands to be used by the aristocracy of Rome while German families were starving and had to deal with the droughts of the summer if they weren't lucky to avoid them. The fighting spirit of the Germanic man triumphed over the aristocratic Roman.

Decades earlier before the Fall of the Roman Empire. Rome would kidnap German men from their villages and farms and sell them to the world's circus where they would fight in big dome's with tigers, lions and ferocious animals clawing at their bodies. These Germans were forced to fight the animal kingdom and no Roman soldier, aristocrat or politician had any sense of themselves to understand the abuse committed. They didn't care, they laughed and cheered at the slavery of the Northern people's.

This exploitation has been made a religious issue rather than an issue of egoism and disloyalty. Ideologues will accuse Roman Christians of slaughtering Germanic Pagans and Germanic Christians slaughtering Roman Pagans. The concocting faiths intertwine to much in a battle that is between nations. The Roman Empire constantly showed hatred, contempt, abuse, carelessness and....

...sadism to the Germanic tribes who otherwise wanted to till their own soil and tend to their own lands but the Roman ego would not have that and so like many times in history the Germans were forced to do something that they did not want to do. They gathered their armies and horses and ravaged the entire empire. They had enough of the disloyalty, dishonor and enslavement of their people and they knew that Rome had done this for far too long and thus they declared that Rome must be destroyed. The Roman Empire was so full of itself that all the ancient Germanic knights carrying helmets with horns had to do was flip one domino for the entire world to be drenched in fire, they were not merciful, they didn't think twice about their policy. The Germanic man is responsible for one of the most insane vengeance stories in world history. And if the Germanic man could do all this without Christian morality then imagine....

...what the Germanic man could do with Christian morals.

The Germanic barbarians were fascinated with Christianity when they first saw it, the crosses on the shields of their enemies, the bishops and the ordained throwing their hands to the sky as a from of prayer seemed curious striking to the German nomad. The Visigoths and the Saxons had stormed the aristocracy in Rome together and thus were not completely foreign to each other. The German was in a middle ground. The Norse hadn't influenced the Germans with their mythology as much as modern historians claim, like the Norse themselves, Norse Mythology was oral until Christians started writing down the oral stories given to the Missionaries. Missionaries wrote these oral stories down on paper in the first place because the English wanted to understand the tactics to convert the Norse

When the Christians in England heard of the Yggdrasil tree by the reports of missionaries the Anglo Saxons sent Saint Boniface to Christianize the Franks and the Germans. Saint Boniface would chop down "Donars Oak" a tree that the Germanic Barbarians sought as holy. It was thought to be the tree of Odin or Thor but history is not exactly clear which Norse God it was thought to be owned by. The Germans saw this act as a hostility to their tribes and hospitality but did nothing because the all powerful Yggdrasil tree was thought to be unbreakable with powers of magic and a portal to the eight other realms and they found out that it was anything but that. An act of betrayal or an act of tough love to spread the word of the gospel?

Saint Boniface is deemed the "Apostle to the Germans as of today. Boniface felled the Donar Oak, Latinized by Willibald as "Jupiter's oak," near the present-day town of Fritzlar in

northern Hesse. According to his early biographer Willibald, Boniface started to chop the oak down, when suddenly a great wind, as if by miracle, blew the ancient oak over. When the god did not strike him down, the people were amazed and converted to Christianity. He built a chapel dedicated to Saint Peter from its wood at the site.

Other German villages saw this as an act of hostility but could do nothing because Saint Boniface was not in Fritzlar but he would come back to this city again in 754 to baptize Germans within the towm, this is where a group of robbers and theives from other German villages jumped him and slit his throat. They did this more so for the riches than revenge but some Germans saw this as an act of vengeance for chopping down Odin's tree. The converted Christians from Yggdrasil would give boniface a funeral and would praise his bravery for years to come.

From the described stories of German history, it takes a lot of abuse, subjugation and tyranny to rouse the Germanic man into violence despite his distaste for betrayal and his honor for loyalty. When the Donar's oak was chopped, only a few Germans who were certainly more emotional acted in vengeance, the rest submitted and slowly but surely converted to the Christian faith. If chopping down a mystical tree is what it took to shred the loyalty and belief towards Norse Mythology then maybe it would be better if the Germanic tribes convert to the religion of their occupiers, that's right. Earlier Christianizing from the German perspective was not so much about being depressed and defeated but loyalty to their occupiers who had more wits and cleverness then them. Would any German think to cut down the tree of the all father? Not in those days. They were a long way from the intelligence of lightning war and knighthood.

Put yourself in their situation. A mysterious figure with a stick symbol that has four sides approaches your land with a book by his side and cloaks and garment on his wear and starts preaching the word of Jesus, a distant carpenter betrayed by rabble rousing merchants who worship the sun, an ancient man tortured in the most sadistic way until his death all to be resurrected. Such torture was not seen in Germanic Paganism. Not even with the destruction of Asgard or the marshes of Mitgard to them could compare with the torture of Jesus Christ. Saint Boniface didn't chop down the tree first, before this he spent a short period of time preaching the gospel to the Germans who were astonished at the suffering of Jesus Christ and then he would cut down the tree to convince them more. The first German Christians had sympathy for this crucified one and they have ever since and thus, this is why Knights are taught to turn the other cheek

at the suffering of themselves, such is why the German knight smiles as he bleeds out on the battlefield. The Germans saw in themselves a similar story to the one of Christ, a people who have been cheated, whipped and impaled countless times all to be humiliated in front of the whole world. The Christian spirit was not foreign to the Germanic man. It was identical, it was in contrast with the suffering of the Germanic tribes. Christianity was foreign to the German vengeance and revenge and this is distorted to be the entirety of the German feeling when that is far from the case. German history shows us that loyalty, even to your enemies is more important than anything, but when that loyalty is exploited such as the Romans exploited it the Germans are ordained to act and punish those usurpers. Christianity is foreign to the vengeance of the German. That is the only fact a Pagan may spew out of his mouth these days. The rest is resentment.

The Germanic man was looking to export his relapse into the age of vengeance. The fall of the Roman Empire entranced the German people into a state of vengeance and revenge and for two hundred years the Germanic man spent day after day and year after year, fighting and fighting, one tribe after another. It was becoming a tiresome sadistic pattern and the papacy must have saw some good use out of the Germanic tribes for their fighting skills in combat and for their willingness to sacrifice. The Crusades were approaching only a few centuries later but the warnings could be seen for it in those days as well. Europe was a ticking time bomb in those days. All the clerics, bishops and popes must have known a battle was approaching. One problem the church had to take care of was the Viking savagery that would take place on the English coast and the Atlantic Ocean in the 800's and 900's

The Norse were nothing like the Germans. The Vikings were violent, barbaric northern huns who wanted to ravage town after town for wealth and riches. It was not a "Nordic crusade" against the "violent Christians". It was out of pure barbarity, proof of this is the consistent unprovoked attacks against these nations such as France and England. These countries at the time didn't sent missionaries up to the far north. Similar to the Mongols, without warning the vikings traveled down south looking for warm climate to expand their national borders and influence and the papacy nor the Christian world would put up with these raids. Knights would do everything they could to stop the invasions of the Vikings, anything from pouring lava down the castle walls to archer stands. The Germanic man in England and France would overcome the Vikings and their lust for blood and power. To tame the Nordic world, to stop the scorch of the Christian world. The Nordic

world had to be destroyed, it had to be conquered, otherwise the folks of Christianity would have had to face the burden of raiding parties for years to come. So christianizing was completely necessary. Christians did not tame the Viking by the sword but by the book of the lord.

Our Distorted Symbols

The Swastika is an ancient symbol with patterns and angles that point to the creation of the universe and the object of God that gives us life: the sun. The early Germanic man had far more interest in the solstice and the coming of the seasons than he did with Nordic mythology. In the later days after the fall of the Roman empire, Germany adopted Nordic mythology into it's culture of sun worship. Ancient Germans would make farm tools designed as Nordic runes and wagon wheels designed as a solar cross. A solar cross is a circle with a cross in the middle of the square. When one stares at the sun for a long period of time, one will see a multicolor ring spin around in the sun's center, a visual illusion due to the damage being done to the eyes. For good fortune the ancient Germans would put wooden replica's of the sun on the back of their wagons to avoid "darkness".

An example of a Solar Cross wheel.
Picture from sometime in NS Germany.

The design is frequently found in the symbolism of prehistoric cultures, particularly during the Neolithic to Bronze Age periods of European prehistory. The symbol's ubiquity and apparent importance in prehistoric religion have given rise to its interpretation as a solar symbol, whence the modern English term "sun cross" (a calque of German: Sonnenkreuz).

A German symbol is used today for a modern astronomical symbol representing the Earth rather than the Sun. In the pharmaceutical industry the sun cross symbol represents various/miscellaneous drugs. The Judeo American Masonic powers that be have taken a Germanic symbol once seen in the Sun's rays and have distorted it to mean death and addiction. In Europe the symbol is used by liberals and egalitarian ideologues for the unification of Europe under the European union.

There is a more ancient distortion of the Solar cross in Celtic mythology in addition to the distortion of an ancient cultural celebration.

Yuletide is the winter festivity of the Germanic people celebrating the coming winter solstice, during this time of year Germans will gather trees, put ornaments on them and hand each other gifts. Christianity would later adopt these cultural festivities to celebrate the birth of Jesus Christ. During Yuletide in ancient Germany, there was no sun worship or worshipping of a sun God. The Celts in modern society stole a German festival and redesigned it to be a holiday of sun worship and sacrifice to the sun God. Celts will do the same traditions with the trees and gifts but on the night of the solstice the trees will be placed in a pile along with the Wickerman to be set ablaze where the smoke rises to the sun. A burnt offering.

Germans did not sacrifice to their God's. The deceitful powers have stolen our legends and myths, our history and our ethos and have repackaged it to be occult worship founded by the Anglo Saxons.

Yule is attested early in the history of the Germanic peoples; from the 4th-century, it appears in the month name fruma jiuleis, and, in the 8th century, the English historian Bede wrote that the Anglo-Saxon calendar included the months geola or giuli corresponding to either modern December or December and January. The coldest months in ancient Germany were usually December and January.

However the Anglo Saxons have added occult worship to this simple festival of the winter. One such example is from a historian called Hollander, when writing about the Yuletide, he stated this:

"It was an ancient custom that when sacrifice was to be made, all farmers were to come to the heathen temple and bring along with them the food they needed while the feast lasted. At this feast all were to take part of the drinking of ale. Also all kinds of livestock were killed in connection with it, horses also; and all the blood from them was called hlaut [sacrificial blood], and hlautbolli, the vessel holding the blood; and hlautteinar, the sacrificial twigs [aspergills]. These were fashioned like sprinklers, and with them were to be smeared all over with blood the pedestals of the idols and also the walls of the temple within and without; and likewise the men present were to be sprinkled with blood. But the meat of the animals was to be boiled and served as food at the banquet. Fires were to be lighted in the middle of the temple floor, and kettles hung over the fires. The sacrificial beaker was to be borne around the fire, and he who made the feast and was

chieftain, was to bless the beaker as well as all the sacrificial meat"

Yuletide was celebrated in Odin Temples but Yuletide was not of Odin. How could it when Yule arrived to the German people in the 4th century? Odinism and Germanic mythology arrived much earlier than the fourth century

Animal sacrifice was practiced by the Ancient Canaanites, not the Ancient Germans. The Germans respected Animals, especially the animal connected to the Yuletide festivities which was the caribou (reindeer). Germans forbade hunters to kill caribou during the first week of Yuletide, this is because on the week of the winter solstice the caribou started mating season, they started to produce life and thus were therefore illegal to kill. Ancient German history suggests excommunication from Yuletide if an animal is killed for food during the festivities.

Nowadays in the modern world caribou have adapted to climate and their mating season starts in October and only runs to November.

The Norse Swastika or otherwise known as the Fylot is told as an old Norse symbol representing the sun of the nine realms of the tree of Yggdrasil. The Fylot is a solar cross except cut short to make a swastika:

There is no connection of the Swastika to the nordic religion unless otherwise found by modern interpretations where the Fylot is placed into the art and culture of the religion itself. Pictured above is what we know the Norse Swastika to be today because of the circular design on the shields of Viking raiders which forms a sun if fully turned ninety degrees. Christians in Europe would adopt this more modern sketch because it was seen as the christianizing of the vikings and the vikings thus turned their swastikas etched on their shields as the symbol of God

A Viking shield before Christianity.

A Viking Shield after Christianity.

Swastika is quite literally translated to "Hook Cross" in German. (Hakenkreuz) (Haken kreuz). The Fylot: A cross with slight hook on the right angle of each arm is a much more ancient symbol then the Germanic tribes. The Fylot was first used by the Saxons in England before the Germans started using it and before it was used in England, it was used in Constantinople, it was used by persecuted Christians in hiding from the Roman Empire. But it was most famously used on the shields of Christian Knights

The Fylfot was widely adopted in the early Christian centuries. It is found extensively in the Roman catacombs. A most unusual example of its usage is to be found in the porch of the parish church of Great Canfield, Essex, England.[11] As the parish guide rightly states, the Fylfot or Gammadion can be traced back to the Roman catacombs where it appears in both Christian and pagan

contexts. More recently it has been found on grave-slabs in Scotland and Ireland. A particularly interesting example was found in Barhobble, Wigtownshire in Scotland.

Gospel books also contain examples of this form of the Christian cross. The most notable examples are probably the Book of Kells and the Lindisfarne Gospels. Mention must also be made of an intriguing example of this decoration that occurs on the Ardagh Chalice.

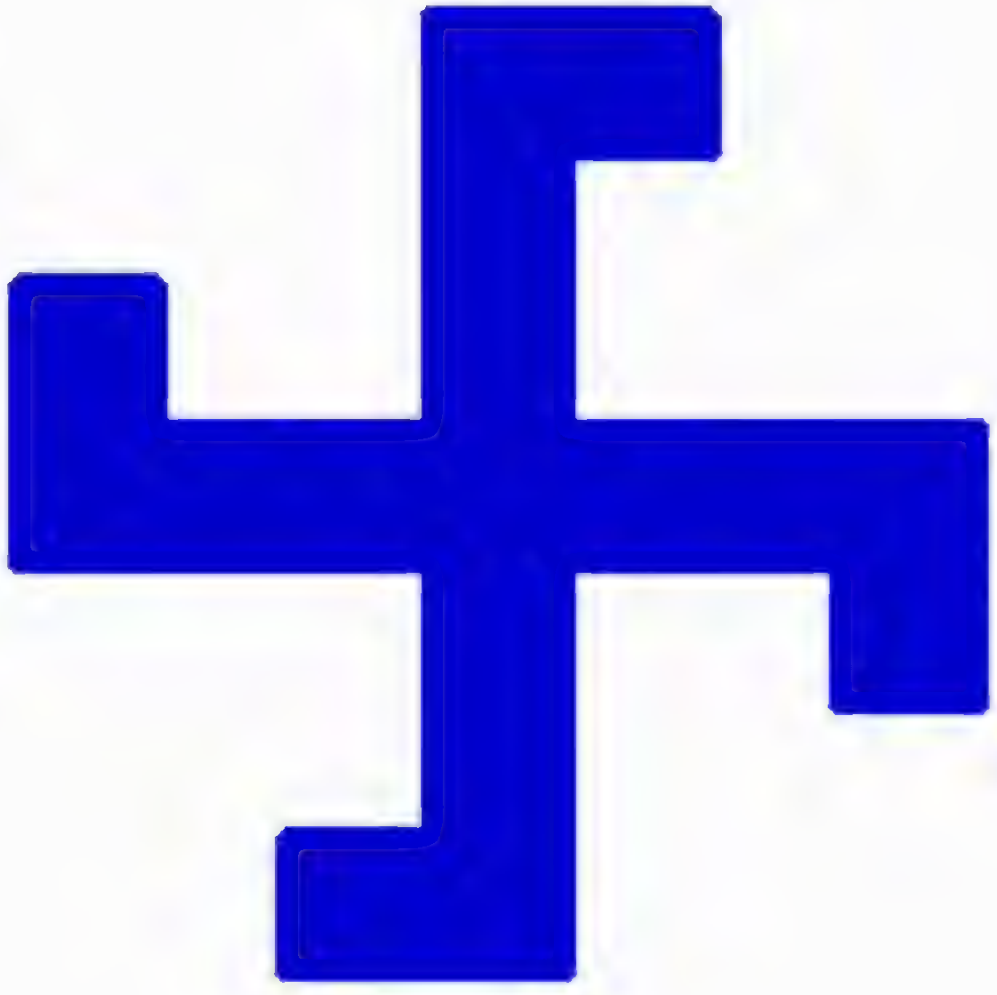
From the early 14th century on, the Fylfot was often used to adorn Eucharistic robes. During that period it appeared on the monumental brasses that preserved the memory of those priests thus attired. They are mostly to be found in East Anglia and the Home Counties.

Masonic England went on a campaign to remove these symbols from Christian churches throughout Wales and England.

Probably its most conspicuous usage has been its incorporation in stained glass windows notably in Cambridge and Edinburgh. In Cambridge it is found in the baptismal window of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, together with other allied Christian symbols, originating in the 19th century.[19] In Scotland, it is found in a window in the Scottish National War Memorial in Edinburgh. The work was undertaken by Douglas Strachan and installed during the 1920s. He was also responsible for a window in the chapel of Westminster College, Cambridge. A similar usage is to be found in the Central Congregational Church in Providence, Rhode Island, USA.

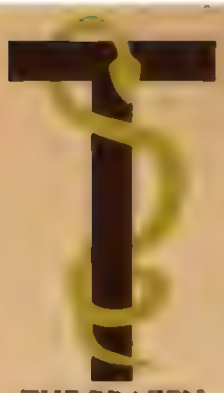
During the colonization of the new world the symbol was put in many churches and Cathedrals all across North America, specifically in New England, Quebec, Ottawa and the Midwestern United States.

The Fylot Swastika (Hook Cross)



THE FYLFOT CROSS

THE TAU CROSS



THE BRAZEN SERPENT CROSS

THE TRIPLE TAU CROSS

THE CROSS

THE PASSION CROSS

SAINT ANDREW'S CROSS

THE CROSS OF CONSTANTINE

THE MALTESE CROSS

THE TEMPLAR CROSS

THE TEUTONIC CROSS

THE JERUSALEM CROSS

THE ROSE-CROIX, OR ROSY CROSS

THE PATRIARCHAL CROSS, OR DOUBLE CROSS

THE PONTIFICAL CROSS, CROSS OF SALEM, OR TRIPLE CROSS

THE CROSIER

A German Teutonic Knight, Saint Georg
The First Germanic Christian Knight, 303 AD

Gautag 1936
Hildesheim 12.-14. Juni

Saint Georg pictured in an NSDAP pamphlet published in 1936

Marches of the Germanic Knights.

The Germans were called to the crusades more than any other people in Europe because they were the one's most capable of defeating the Islamic menace from European borders, out of these crusades dawned a golden arch of Christian history: The Teutonic Knights. The house of St Germain and Jerusalem spawned one of the most orderly military medieval organizations in world history identical to the National Socialist Shutzststaffel. The Teutonic Knights marched with the Templars and the Franks all throughout the entire crusades until the Kingdom of Jerusalem was destroyed and the Byzantine empire collapsed. The Crusades unfortunately didn't result in a long term European victory but Germans were the ones who held out the fight against the middle eastern hordes the longest, in pattern with the Poles.

A list of Germanic Knights:

Tannhäuser

Tannhauser was a German poet and knight of the 13th century. He was historically associated with the Teutonic Order and according to mentions in historical sources, he probably fought alongside the knights of the Order in the Fifth Crusade.

His claim to fame was his poetry which inspired many subsequent German artists in the later centuries. A sizable body of legends also grew around his name towards the later medieval period. In post-medieval period, Richard Wagner famously produced the Tannhauser opera in which the legend of the knight was given a theatric treatment.
Below is the:
The Tannhäuser (Codex Manesse , around 1300)

Heinrich Von Bulow

Heinrich Von Bulow was a German knight who rose to significant fame during the 14th century. He belonged to the German nobility and was notably known for his archetypal role as the robber baron. He would exact vendetta on many powerful personalities and amassed significant power in northern Germany, although this also earned him many powerful enemies. He was later granted a key position under the Swedish king, Albert. He died towards the end of the 14th century.

He was particularly successful and active in preparing the Zollverein (German Customs Union) through the conclusion of customs agreements with the neighbouring states
In 1813 he joined the Walmodensche Korps as a lieutenant and was made adjutant to the Russian colonel August Ludwig Ferdinand von Nostitz, on whose campaigns he

distinguished himself several times.

Heinrich von Bülow, date unknown

Franz Von Sickingen

Franz Von Sickingen was a notable German knight who was one of the most interesting characters of the German Reformation. Sickingen had a knack for siding with the oppressed party in a given feud as an excuse to bring up troops against the oppressor and then either receive bribes or invade different regions and towns.

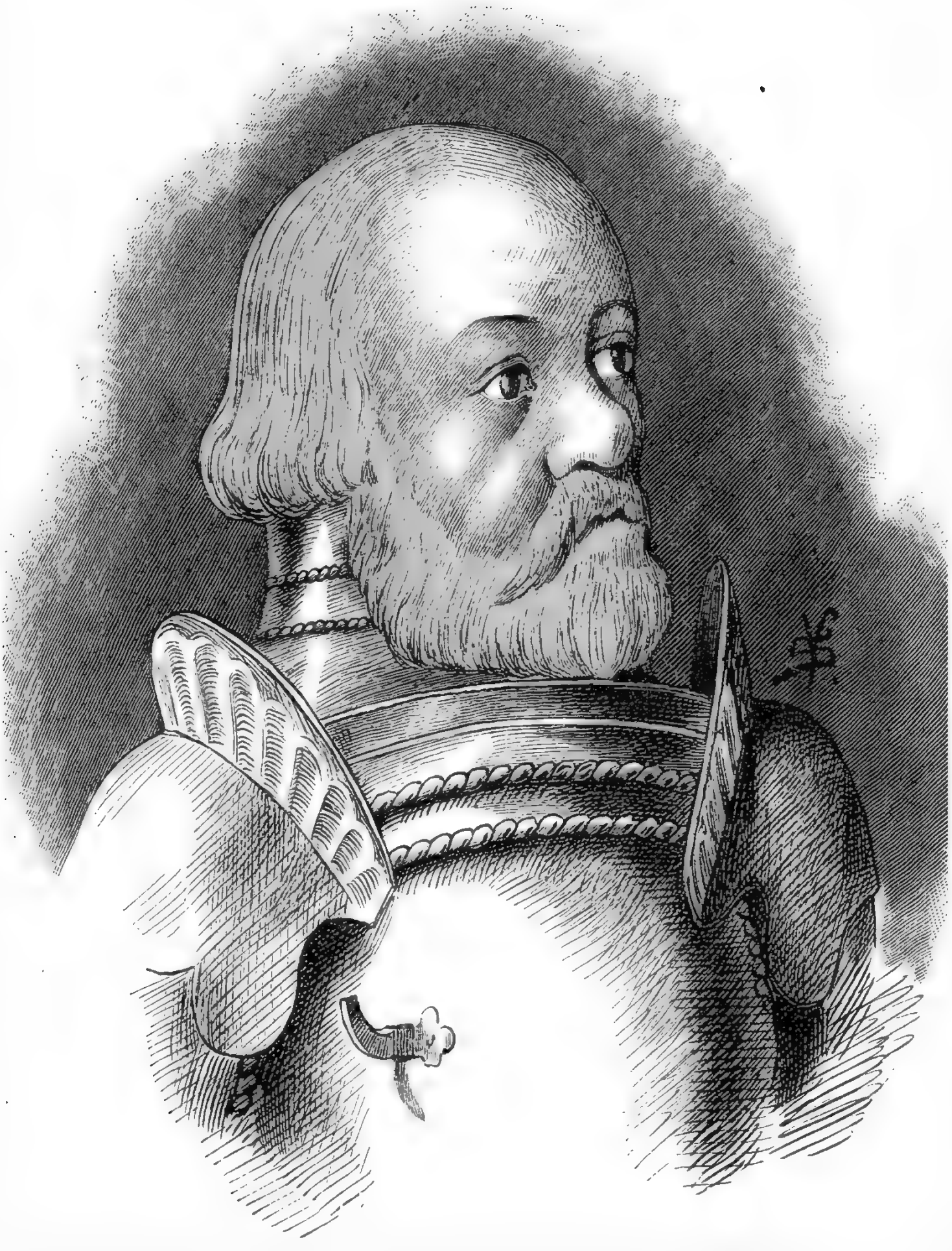
His skillful manoeuvring in such cases made him a decisive person in the election of the Holy Roman Emperor, Charles V who then made him his councillor. A notable aspect of Sickingen was his propensity to be a patron and protector for men of learning. His castles served as refuges for many persecuted men of learning of the time, including Martin Luther.

Franz Von Sickingen, date unknown

Gotz Von Berlichingen

Gotz Von Berlichingen was a medieval German knight who led a long military life, offering his mercenary services to a number of monarchs and barons. He spent most of his military career in the first half of 16th century. He served under Frederick I, Holy Roman Emperor Maximilian I, Albert IV of Bavaria and many other notable noblemen and monarchs of the time.

He was active in numerous military campaigns during a period of 47 years from 1498 to 1544, including the German Peasants' War,[2] besides numerous feuds; in his autobiography he estimates that he fought 15 feuds in his own name, besides many cases where he lent assistance to his friends, including feuds against the cities of Cologne, Ulm, Augsburg and the Swabian League, as well as the bishop of Bamberg.



Gotz Von Berlichingen, date unknown.

Those are just a few examples of our strong ancestors who fought their European brothers and their external foes outside of European.

Christianity did not destroy the German people. Christianity brought the German people out of a violent trance forced on them by the actions and hostility of the Romans who abused them. These Romans were not Christian with gods like Jupiter and Mars as the pinnacle of their warrior spirit. Of course once upon a time the pinnacle of the Germanic warrior spirit was that of Wotan (Odin) but despite the conversion of Christianity which would have made any other tribe like them a pacifistic people they continued on with their loyal spirit. The conversion of the Germanic people's to the Lord's word happened so easily with minimal violence because the Germanic spirit was similar to the Christian spirit

Christians are a people who want good work, good and strong families as well to build a healthy and loving community with peace at the pinnacle of their existence in this temporal world. Knighthood is the antithesis to eternal war, knights exist to make war so temporary, the fast lightning war was the product a Germanic mind that does not seek war, that wants to end the conflict as soon as possible. Any other national spirit such as the English or American spirit is determined on destruction of the enemy rather than the end of the war like the German spirit is assigned.

Throughout Germanic history, war has been a undesired reality for the entire German nation, the German nation doesn't thrive under war, they suffer under it, the German conscious unlike the American or English conscious is not designed for war. It's designed for innovation and technology which shows us even today with National Socialist Germany

destroyed the German people and what is left of them are the technological foundation for the Jewish world order. The jews of today are keeping Germany enslaved and existent to exploit and extort German technological innovation.

The allied nations told the world that National Socialism persecuted Christians because the Christianity of Germans was the most faithful and truthful. The Germans with the Reformation had discovered the true meaning of the Bible. They discovered who the children of the Devil were, they promoted the uncensored history of Jesus's crucifixion,

The allied nations were scared of National Socialism "infecting" the other European and Gentile because had this been so a great shock of distortions would have been uncovered. The Jewish rats would have been expelled from every corner of the earth.

The jews would have no safe haven, and thus it was the responsibility of the allied nations to teach their people the "pagan" elements of National Socialism therefore the Christian people would be thwarted from understanding the truth and so the so called National Socialists of today who saw past the Jewish lies about the German people unfortunately don't see past the American and English lies about Germanic history. We Germanic Christians will sing the carol of National Socialism in the ages of tomorrow, beyond our centuries and beyond our own lives. Our children will be German, our children will not go quietly into that dark night.

And this literature will rekindle a spirit of Providence and knighthood that will launch the armies of Christendom against the Jewish menace! *Never Capitulate, Deutschland Sieg Heil!!*

Reichs-
partei-
tag
Nürnberg

Deutschland erwache!

Wir sind frei!
FALCKER

Hitlers Kampf und Luthers Lehr
Des deutschen Volkes gute Wehr

Teutonic
Jugend